

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF THE CATEGORY OF VOICE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation: This article explores the voice category in English and Uzbek languages, focusing on similarities and differences in the use of active, passive, and middle voices. Through detailed analysis, it examines the formation of voice, its grammatical features, and its significance in linguistic structures. Examples and constructions are used to illustrate distinctive characteristics of the voice category, highlighting structural variations and similarities between the two languages.

Key words: voice, active, passive, reflexive, superlative and togetherness

Аннотация: В данной статье исследуется залоговая категория в английском и узбекском языках, акцентируя внимание на сходствах и различиях в употреблении активного, пассивного и среднего залогов. Путем детального анализа изучается формирование залога, его грамматические особенности и значение в языковых структурах. Примеры и конструкции используются для иллюстрации отличительных характеристик залоговой категории, подчеркивая структурные различия и сходства между двумя языками.

Ключевые слова: залог, активный, пассивный, эфлексивный, превосходная степень и единение.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqola ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi nisbatni o'rganib, aniq va passiv qo'llashdagi o'xshashlik va farqlarga e'tibor qaratadi. Batafsil tahlil qilish orqali nisbat shakllanishi, uning grammatik xususiyatlari, til tuzilmalaridagi ahamiyati tekshiriladi. Misollar va konstruktsiyalar ikki til o'rtasidagi strukturaviy o'zgarishlar va o'xshashliklarni ta'kidlab, ovoz toifasining o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini ko'rsatish uchun ishlatiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: nisbat, aniq, majhul, o'zlik, orttirma va birlik

Understanding grammar is essential for effective communication in English, as it establishes the framework and guidelines for coherent expression. Mastery of grammar not only improves writing and speaking abilities but also fosters a more profound comprehension of the language. However, learners often encounter challenges when comparing their native language with English. In this article, we will examine the category of voice in English and Uzbek languages, focusing on aspects with negative connotations from a grammatical perspective.

By the category of voice, we mean different grammatical ways of expressing the relation between a transitive verb and its subject and object. The majority of authors of English theoretical grammars seem to recognize only two voices in English: the active and the passive [2; 29].

"It is strange," I said to the little prince. "Everything is ready for use: the pulley, the bucket, the rope..."[4; 72]

I **was** astonished by a sudden understanding of that mysterious radiation of the sands. [4; 70].

When it is compared with Uzbek language it should be differentiated five types like: Aniq nisbat (probably as: Precise voice), O'zlik nisbat (active voice), Majhul nisbat (Passive voice), Orttirma nisbat (superlative voice), birgalik nisbat (probably as: togetherness) [2; 240].

Azimjon bunga uncha tushunmadi.[1; 341].

...**kasal va u** bilan munosabatda bo'lganlar izolyatsiya **qilindi**. [1; 549]

In Uzbek language, the active voice is a type of sentence or clause in which the subject is the doer of the action as English language. In an active voice sentence, the subject performs the action described by the verb. This type of construction typically follows a subject-verb-object pattern.

Passive voice, in English language and Uzbek language, is a type of sentence or clause in which the subject of the sentence is the recipient of the action rather than the doer. In a passive voice sentence, the subject is acted upon by the verb, typically resulting in a less direct and more formal tone.

Alternatively, in Uzbek, the reflexive voice denotes an action or situation carried out by the subject themselves. It is constructed by adding affixes such as "**n(in)**" or "**l(il)**" to the verb. [2; 241].

Ochil buva muyulishdagi temirchilikning bostirmasiga qarab **burildi**. [1; 567]

Additionally, in the Uzbek language, there exists a fourth type of voice known as "orttirma nisbat," which essentially represents the superlative voice. The superlative voice indicates an action or situation carried out by another person or thing under influence. It is formed using affixes such as "**-t,**" "**-dir,**" "**-tir,**" "**-giz,**" "**qiz,**" "**-kiz,**" "**-g'iz,**" "**-kaz,**" "**gaz,**" "**-ir,**" "**-ar,**" and "**-iz.**" [2; 243]

Ochil buva bolaning qovog'ini, og'zini och**tirib** boqdi. [1; 13].

Furthermore, the Uzbek language features a fifth form of voice known as "birgalik nisbat," which can be translated as the "togetherness voice." This voice is formed using affixes such as "**-sh**" and "**-ish**" and denotes an action or situation performed collectively by multiple actors. [2; 14].

Hammasini ko'rib to'yish, hammasi bilan... xayrlash**ish** kerak. [1; 244].

The fourth and fifth forms of voice are practically utilized in the English language, although theoretically, they are not distinctly classified as additional types.

In summary, it's important to recognize that the grammatical structures of Uzbek and English differ, with English being a synthetic language and Uzbek being an analytical language. However, despite these differences, there are commonalities observed in morphological voice categories across the two languages.

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